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Military Terms.

The following military terms very commonly used by writers, will be of service to many persons in reading descriptions of battles and military operations:—

Abatis—rows of felled trees deprived of their smaller branches, the remainder interlaced and employed for the defense of redoubts, isolated posts or for blocking up roads.

Adjutant General—is the principal organ of the commander of an army in publishing orders. He has the charge of the army correspondence, &c. and among his active duties are the establishment of camps, inspection, control of prisoners and making reconnoissances.

Ambulances are flying hospitals for the conveyance of the wounded with the march of the army.

Barbette—Guns are said to be in barbette when they are so elevated that instead of firing through embrasures they can be fired over the crest of the parapet. The result is a wider range.

Embrasure—An embrasure is an opening cut in the parapet through which the cannon in a fort is fired.

Line of Operations—A secure line of frontier or fortress, from which advances are made and upon which troops may retreat.

Brigade—In the United States army brigades means a commission to hold rank in the army at large, as distinguished from rank in a particular regiment or corps.

Regiment—Two regiments of cavalry or infantry constitute a brigade.

Cadet—A cadet is a warrant officer, and warrant officers rank below commissioned.

Caliber—Caliber of bullets is determined by the number required to weigh a pound; of guns, by the weight of the shot used; of columbiads, mortars, and howitzers, by the inches of their diameters.

Carrel—An agreement for exchange of prisoners.

Cosette—Vaulted chamber with embrasures for guns, and used in war as quarters for the garrison.

Blindage—consists in raising the parapets of a fortress, so as to conceal its interior from the view of an enemy on an elevated position.

Deployment—All tactical manoeuvres intended to pass from close column to the order of battle, are deployments.

Division—A division generally consists of two brigades, commanded by a major-general.

Enfilade—To sweep the whole length of the face of any work or line of troops by the fire of a battery.

Escalade—A place is taken by escalade when ladders are used to scale the walls.

Esplanade—Empty space for exercising troops within fortifications.

Fosses—Long cylindrical fagots of brushwood, used for strengthening earthworks, or to make firm the ground on marshy ground.

Flank—The right side of a body of men or place. Thus, when it is said that the enemy, by a flank march, outflanked, our right wing, it is meant that the enemy, by marching parallel to our line of battle, put himself in position upon our extreme right.

Foraging is often confused with marauding, but is the systematic collection of supplies by authority.

Lodgment—In a siege lodgment signifies the occupation of a position and the formation of an entrenchment to defend it against recurrence.

Picket—Literally, sharpshooter. Generally used to signify a detachment whose principal duty is to guard an army from surprise and oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy.

Redoubts are works inclosed on all sides generally square or polygonal.

Ricochet—Guns fired with a small charge and a low elevation throw ricochet shots, which land along the ground or ramparts.

Salient—The salient angle of a fortification is an angle projecting toward the country.

Sally Ports—Openings to afford free egress to troops for a sortie or sudden charge from a fort.

Sap—The sap is a method of making trenches, in which the workmen are protected from musketry by sappers rolling a large gabion (i. e., a cylindrical basket filled with earth) toward the enemy.

Shell—A shell is a hollow shot, with a hole to receive a fuse or slow match, and filled with powder to burst at the end of its range.

Squad—Two companies of troops of cavalry.

Subaltern—A commissioned officer below a captain.

Tactics is the art of handling or manoeuvring troops. It is frequently confounded with strategy, which is the art of conducting war.

Videttes—Sentries upon outposts, placed

to observe movements of the enemy and to communicate by signal.

Religion in the Army.

A PRAYING OFFICER.—Says the N. Y. Sun:—A few days since the several regiments of Gen. Sickles brigade were sworn in to the service of the United States, by the Administration of the customary oath. Four regiments had been sworn in, and each took the solemn oath accompanied and followed by hurrahs. When the fifth regiment was drawn up in line, an officer of one of the companies, stepping to the front, addressed Gen. Sickles, and requested that his regiment might be sworn in with prayer. It was too solemn a moment for hurrahs. The Gen. told him that the chaplains were absent and there was none to call upon to perform the duty. The officer replied that he would call upon one under his command, if the General would give him leave. Consent was given. The duty was explained to the regiment, and the officer called upon a youth, seventeen years of age, to step to the front and lead in prayer. He immediately took the place assigned him, and engaged in prayer. The whole regiment was melted into tears, as well as hundreds who were standing around as witnesses of the scene. The men stood weeping after the prayer was over. So deeply affected was the General that he sent for the chaplains to come and witness the scene. It was from his own lips that these facts were derived.

A CHRISTIAN CAPTAIN.—The Nashville Christian Advocate says:—

Captain Kilpatrick, of the Tishomingo regiment, now encamped at Pensacola, preserves his christian character amid the stirring scenes of the camp. Every night he assembles his men at his tent, and with bible and hymn book, devoutly leads them in family devotion.

TOUCHING INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—A letter received in New York from Atlanta, Ga., gives this incident of the battle at Bull Run:—

"A staff officer from Charleston, engaged in the battle of the 21st July, says:—

"I rode out the day after the battle to view the ground, and passed piles of dead in various positions. Under a large tree I saw a body lying very handsomely dressed with a fancy sword, and a handkerchief over the face. It attracted my curiosity. I stopped removed the handkerchief and saw one of the handsomest faces I ever met with, of a boy not more than twelve or fourteen years old. His appearance and dress indicated high social position; probably he was a temporary aid to some general officer. To ascertain who he was, I examined his pockets and found a testament, in which was written:—

"James Simmons, New York. From his loving mother. My son, remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth.

"I wished very much to take the body away, but I was six miles from quarters."

ARMY SHIRTS.—A good deal of fun is being poked at some of the army shirts, on account of the brevity of their caudal departments. Last week's paper contained a "pome" on the subject; and the following, from the New York Mercury, in the same vein, is so good that even "O—in a-W"—if he has not already seen it, will excuse us for using the scissors instead of the pen:—

"The members of the Mackerel Brigade now stationed on Arlington Heights, to watch the movements of the Potomac, which is expected to rise shortly, desire me to thank the ladies of America for supplies of havelocks and other delicacies of the season just received. The havelocks, my boy, are rather roomy, and we took them for shirts at first; and the shirts are so narrow minded that we took them for havelocks. If the women of America could manage to get a little more into the other department of the graceful 'garment,' there would be fewer colds in this division of the Grand Army. The havelocks, as I have said before, are roomy—very roomy, my boy. William Brown, of Company G, put one on last night, when he went on sentry duty, and looked like a broomstick in a pillow case, for all the world. When the officer of the night came round and caught sight of William in his havelock, he was struck dumb with admiration for a moment. Then he ejaculated:—

"What a splendid moonbeam!"

William made a movement, and the sergeant came up.

"What's that white object?" says the officer to the sergeant.

"The young man which is William Brown," said the sergeant.

"Thunder!" roared the officer; "tell him to go to his tent and take off that night-gown!"

"You're mistaken," says the sergeant; "the sentry is William Brown, in his havelock, which was made by the wimmin of America."

The officer was so justly exasperated at his mistake, that he went immediately to his headquarters, and took the oath three times running, with a little sugar.

"The oath is very popular, my boy, and comes in bottles. I take it medicinally myself."

The shirts made by the ladies of America are noble articles, as far down as the collar, but would not do to use as an ordinary garment. Captain Mortime de Montague, of skirmish squad, put one on when he went to the President's reception, and the collar stood up so high, that he couldn't put his cap on, while the other departments didn't reach quite to his waist. His appearance at the White House was picturesque and interesting, and as he entered the Drawing room, General Scott remarked very feelingly:—

"Ah! here comes one of the wounded heroes."

"He's not wounded, General," remarked an officer standing by.

"Then why is his head bandaged up so?" asked the venerable veteran.

"Oh!" says the officer, "that's only one of the shirts made by the patriotic wimmin of America."

In about five minutes after this conversation, I saw the veteran and the wounded hero at the office taking the oath together."

THE MAN WITH A SNAKE IN HIS HAT.—Dr. Dixon, in his New York Monthly Scalp, states that a gentleman of the highest veracity, related to him the following anecdote, which beats anything we have read lately:—

"Going into a very public ordinary for his dinner he was surprised to observe the extra card with which the gentleman who took the seat opposite him, took off his hat; he turned his head as nearly as possible down as possible without breaking his neck,—then placing his hand over the inside of the hat, he again turned it, receiving its carefully guarded contents, concealed by a pocket handkerchief in his hand; then gently laying the back of his hand on the cushion, he hid the hat and its contents off, and commenced dinner. The attention of my friend was irresistibly directed toward the hat; and his surprise greatly increased, the reader may well imagine, on observing the head of a sizeable snake thrust out and looking sharply about him. The gentleman perceiving the discovery, addressed him:—

"My dear sir, I was in hopes to have dined alone and not to annoy any one with my poor pet. Allow me to explain: he is perfectly harmless; only a common black snake. I was advised to carry him on my head for a rheumatism; I have done so for a few weeks, and I am cured—positively cured of a most agonizing malady. I dare not yet part with him; the memory of my sufferings is too vivid; all my care is to avoid discovery, and treat my pet as well as possible in his irksome confinement. I feel him on my neck and eggs, and he does not seem to suffer. Pardon me for the annoyance—you have my story. It is true. I am thankful to the instructor for my cure, and to you for your courtesy in not leaving your dinner disturbed."

EMIGRATION FROM THE STATES.—A Toronto correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle says:—Families continue to arrive from the States, many bringing their household goods, with them. They are nearly all old country people, who have resided years in the States, acquired property there, and are now glad to escape with a small portion of what they owned. They influence rents in this city. There is just now a greater demand for dwelling houses that has been known since the removal of the government to Quebec. To complete the picture, I ought to add that one craven soul, a farmer in the country of Halifax has sold his farm and is removing to the Western States, in order to escape the perils of a war between England and the States! Such a fellow hardly deserves service, and in the States he is not likely to get it at present. He will realize the adage—"out of the frying pan into the fire."

MEETING HOUSE BURNED.—We have learned that the Baptist Meeting House which was situated at the Junction of the Hibernia and Settlement Road, near Lake Lake Lomond was, with its contents destroyed by fire on Saturday last. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The Government have issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$100 for such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty person.—[Globe.]

"Wife, I thought you said you were going to have a goose for dinner?"

"So I did; and I've kept my word."

"Where is it?"

"Why my dear, ain't you here for dinner?"

"Sothers couldn't see the point of the joke."

European Intelligence.

St. Johns, N. F., Aug. 23rd.

The steamship Canada arrived off Cape Race at half-past 4 yesterday afternoon.

Europe politics unimportant. American affairs claim undivided attention.

Mr. Russell in another letter to the Times on the battle asserts no daring deeds done on either side, and no desperate struggle except by those who want to get away.

The Daily News defends the Northern Army.

Cotton advanced 1/4th. Market excited and unsettled.

Breadstuffs heavy.

Bullion in the Bank of England increased to £163,609.

Consols 90 a 100.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The London Times takes the recent speech of Vallandigham as evidence of the charge that will be brought against Lincoln if the South is successful. It says only a victory by which the stain of Marassas may be effaced and the South be induced to come to terms can secure the President from consequences of having begun the Civil War.

The London Globe observes with regard to the blockade question—"The blockade is a right of war but by what right, whether of war or peace, can Congress empower executive to decide from blockade and substitute the levying of federal duties on goods about to be landed on territories, where that executive can afford no protection to them from further exaction, and spoliation in any shape."

The Shipping Gazette complains that blockading squadron on the coast of America appears determined to interrupt marine commerce in defiance of best understood maxims of International Law and whatever of collision with the forces of a maritime power.

The London Post in an editorial on the blockade question, says—"If unfortunately England should be compelled to drift into the quarrel the blame will not rest with England, but with a government which has endeavored to ruin off-innocent commerce, to enforce the validity of a blockade which it is manifestly incompetent to maintain."

The Times of the 10th remarks that the American of the North even take pleasure in sensation caused by their recent unparalleled defeat.

Another letter from Mr. Russell is published relative to the battle.

FROM THE STATES.

Boston, Aug. 21.

All the papers print Russell's account of the Bull Run affair.

Over 400 armed vessels will be in Commission within a week to enforce the Blockade.

Several skirmishes are reported in Missouri, in which the Federalists were victorious.

The Union Convention at Wheeling, Va. has passed an ordinance constituting Western Virginia a distinct State to be called Kanawha.

The Rebels under Beauregard are being largely reinforced.

The Federal Government preserves strict silence as to intended movements. The North is forwarding immense numbers of men and munitions of war.

The force near Washington now numbers over 100,000.

SHIP ALLIANCE, Capt. Pe Forest, sailed from St. John, N. B., Monday afternoon, for Charleston, S. C. She has on board 200 tons of pig iron, 100 tons of pig lead, 50 flasks of quicksilver, 5 cases of rifles, thousand of percussion caps, a large quantity of spool cotton, pins, needles, and some provisions. The Alliance cleared for Havana, but her destination is unascertained. Her last stop was New Orleans, the owner of the vessel and cargo, was a passenger in the steamer Eastern City, from St. John, and stopped at Portland yesterday. He should never be allowed to go South, but should be immediately arrested by the proper officer either at Portland, or as he goes through this city. The American Consul at St. John has informed the Navy Department at Washington of the whole particulars of this bold enterprise.—[Boston Transcript.]

A CAPTURE.—We learn from New York advices of the 10th that Thomas S. Berrel, a secessionist, was arrested on the arrival of the "Plymouth" with £10,000 of Bank of England notes in his possession, the proceeds of a loan for the Confederate States. Berrel belongs to New Orleans, is 50 years old and very wealthy. A number of letters and important papers were so found in his possession. We suppose the Federal Government will at once confiscate the £10,000 and use it for the negroes being "laid out."

AVENUE OF THE PLAGUE.—In the village of Carrizal, whether it were that due precautions had not been taken, or that the disease was of a peculiarly malignant nature, one after another—first the young and then the old of a whole family dropped off. A woman who lived on the opposite side of the way, the wife of a laborer, the mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by fever in the night; in the morning it greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal tumor appeared. This was during the absence of her husband, who went to work at a distance, and only returned on Saturday night bringing home the scanty subsistence for the week. Terrified by the example of the neighboring family moved by the fondest love for her children, and determined not to communicate to them the disease, she formed the heroic resolution of leaving her home, and going elsewhere to die. Having looked them into a room, and sacrificed to their safety, even the last sole of a pair of parting slippers, she ran down stairs, carrying with her the sheets and coverlet, that she might leave no means of contagion. She then shut the door with a sigh and went away. By the biggest hearing the door shut, went to the window, and seeing her running in that manner, cried out, "Good bye, mother," in a voice so tender, that she involuntarily stopped. "Good bye, mother," repeated, the youngest child, stretching its little head out of the window. And thus was the poor afflicted mother compelled for a time, to endure the dreadful conflict between the yearnings which called her back and the pity and solicitude which urged her on. At length the latter conquered; and amid a flood of tears and the farewells of her children, who knew not the fatal cause and import of those tears she reached the house of those who were to bury her, and in two days she was no more.

A naval officer, relating his feats to a marshal, said, "in a sea fight he had killed three hundred men with his own hand."

"And I," said the marshal, descended thro' a chimney, in Switzerland to visit a pretty girl."

"How could that be," said the captain, since there are no chimneys in that country?"

"What, sir?" said the marshal, "I have allowed you to kill three hundred men in a fight and surely you may permit me to descend a chimney in Switzerland."

A fashionable lady, who, from having been a laundress, was raised to the height of upper-tendom by a fortunate marriage with a millionaire, who treated her as if she had been born to royalty, said to him, half laughing, half seriously, "Sit, you, owe me for some washing I did for you some time since."

"I had not forgotten it, madam," replied the noways dissipated flatterer, "but I was afraid to pay you." These are few persons, men or women, in society, who would dare to have so good a memory.

THE LOST STEAMER PACIFIC.—In the news brought out by the Anglo-Saxon, it was stated that a bottle had been picked up containing a memorandum of the lost steamer Pacific.

The London Shipping Gazette has the following upon the subject:—

"Our readers may have observed recently among our maritime extracts of the copy of the contents of a slip of paper found in a bottle some weeks ago on the Western coast of Uta, in the Hebrides, and forwarded us by our agent at Stornoway. The paper in question, apparently the leaf of a pocket book, used in the hurry of the moment, was covered on both sides with pencil marks, from which the following was with difficulty deciphered:—

"ON BOARD THE PACIFIC, FROM LONDON TO NEW YORK.—Ship going down. (Great confusion on board. Icebergs around us on every side. I know I cannot escape. I write the cause of our loss that friends may not live in suspense. The finder of this will please get it published."

"WM. GRAHAM"

It will be remembered that the Pacific, was one of the Collins line of steamers which vessel left Liverpool on January 23d 1836, and has not (until now) been heard of.

EMIGRANT AGENT.—The Hon. Mr. Brown, Ex-Surveyor General, is expected to leave Halifax by the steamer to-morrow night en route for Scotland. No notice of his appointment has yet been officially given.

RESTITUTION.—The Hon. John McMillan who was recently appointed Surveyor General, has been re-elected without opposition.

THE POST.—The Canadian papers say that the Army Agent is making sad havoc among the Grain crops of that country.